

For Sale.

MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR THE SPORTING SEASON
FOWLING PIECES.
An Invoice of
MESSRS. P. WEELEY'S 12-bore BRECH LOAD-
ING CENTRAL FIRE GUNS.
MESSRS. WARRE & SONS' 12-bore CENTRAL
FIRE BRECH LOADING HAMMERLESS
AND SELF-COOKING GUNS.
GREEN CARTRIDGE CASES.
HARD AND SOFT WADS.

THE following ADDITIONAL STOCK of
BOOKS,
— For Sale —
USEFUL, INTERESTING & AMUSING.

"Reading in English Literature."
"Principles of Eloquence."
"History of English Language and Litera-
ture."
"Biography Exemplary."
"English Grammar and Composition."
DRAWING BOOKS.
COPY BOOKS.
PRIMER ATLAS.
SCHOOL ATLAS.
"Physical Geography."
"Leading Events in English History."
"Historical Questions and Answers."
"Algebra Theoretical and Practical," with
Key.
"Algebra Exercises and Problems."
"Explicit Euclid and Key."
"Inorganic Chemistry."
"Practical Chemistry."
"Electricity," by Dr. Ferguson.
"Vegetable Physiology."
"Animal Physiology."
"Elementary Mechanics."
"Sound."
"Sketches of Animal Life."
"Book of Days," 2 Vols.
"Analogy of Religion."
Chambers' "Information for the People."
Chambers' "Miscellany," 10 Vols.
Chambers' "Papers for the People," 6 Vols.
"Reader's Book of Allusions."
Balzac's "The Comedie Humaine."
"Our English Summers."
"As Pretty as Severe."
"Beautiful Pictures," 2 Vols.
Blake's "Etchings."
"Observations on Popular Antiquities."
"Harter's Select Works."
Colman's "Humorous Works."
Fairbairn's "Tobacco."
"German Popular Stories."
"Golden Treasury of Thought."
"The House of Life."
Jennings' "Rosicrucians."
Lamb's "Complete Works."
Le Gallou's "Poetical Works."
"A Radical Note on Wine."
"Evolution of Human Race."
"The Lady's Guide."
"The Indian Meal Book."
"Manual of Practical Anatomy."
"Observation on Treatment of Cholera."
"Domestic Medicine."
"Domestic Management."
"The Metals used in Construction."
Shakespeare's "Complete Works."
"English Spelling and Spelling Rules."
"English Inflected Words."
Gulliver's "Travels."
Burns' "Complete Works."
"Punctuation."
"Things a Lady would like to Know."
"Odeons."
Josephus' "Complete Works."
Byron's "Complete Works."
"Nature Pictures."
"Other Men's Minds."
"The Modern Playmate."
"Home Book for Young Ladies."
Townsend's "Manual of Dates."
"Flora Symbolica."
"Humorous Sketches."
Aunt Louisa's "Birthdays Book."
Aunt Louisa's "Favorite Toy Book."
Aunt Louisa's "London Picture Book."
"Zoological Gardens."
"Choice Present."
Lea's "Book of Nonentities."
"Army and Navy Ordnances."
"Old Pictures and New Frames."
"Fables & Tales and Stories."
"The Broad Broad Ocean."
"Anderson's Fairy Tales."
"Treasury of the Earth."
"Poet's Diary and Correspondence."
"Abbeys, Castles, and Halls of England."
"Magician's Own Book."
Sheridan's "Complete Works."
Johnson's "Lives of the Poets."
"Book of Authors."
Evelyn's "Diary and Correspondence."
"A Century of Anecdotes."
Popes Homer's "Iliad and Odyssey."
"Koran."
Carpenter's "Popular Elocution."
"Best of Everything."
"Manners and Tone of Good Society."
"Society Small Talk."
"How We are Governed."
"Illustrated Birthday Motto Book."
"Half Hours," 2 Vols.
"Half Hours of English History."
Warne's "Model Crochets."
"The Modern Household."
"The Doctor."
"Domestic Medicine and Surgery."
"The Chamber of Commerce."
"The Companion Library."
"Notable Novels."
Trayn's "Chloro Works."
"The Art of Amusing."
"The Merry Circle."
"Magic No Mystery."
"Hanky Panky."
"Secret Out."
Westrop's "Book of Poetry."
Baker's "Clouds in the East."
"Architectural Styles."
"History of Advertising."
"Birthday Gift Books."
"Partisan Life with Misery."
"Williams' "Middle Kingdom."
Hawall's "Engineer's Pocket Book."
Kuhn's "Philosophy of the Human Voice."
Cowan's "Curiousities of Insects."
Franklin's "Library."
Harper's "Half-hour" Series.
"The Wizard's Library."
"Notable Novels."
Tschuditz's "Novels and Dictionaries."

Mails.

NOTICE.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.
STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE,
ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT
SAID, NAPLES, AND
MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA
AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.

ON MONDAY, the 13th day of September, 1880, at Noon, the Company's S. S. *ANADIR*, Commandant DIDER, with MAILED PASSENGERS, SPAGHETTI, and GARDI, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe. Shipping Orders will be granted until Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specific and Parcels until 3 p.m., or the 12th September, 1880. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required. For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
agent.

Hongkong, August 31, 1880. *se13*



MITSU BISHI MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA VIA KOBE
AND INLAND SEA.

THE S. S. *NIIGATA MARU*, Captain WALKER, due here on or about the 13th instant, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 18th September, at Daylight.

Cargo received on board and Parcels at the office up to 6 p.m. of 17th September. No Bill of Lading signed under \$2 Freight.

All Claims must be settled on board before delivery is taken, otherwise they will not be recognized.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To KOBE, Cabin \$60. Steerage \$15.
YOKOHAMA & Do. \$76. Do. 20.
NAGASAKI, Do. 20.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN CABIN
PASSAGES.

CARGO and PASSENGERS for Nagasaki will be transhipped to the Shanghai Mail Steamer at Kobe.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's OFFICES, No. 504, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, September 4, 1880. *se18*



STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, LENANG, POINT DE
GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA,
BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MED-
TERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTH-
AMPTON, AND LONDON;

ALSO,

BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND

AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND OCEANIC STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
KHIVA, Captain ALBERTON, will leave
this on SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 p.m.

For further particulars, apply to
A. McIVER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, September 7, 1880. *se18*

Occidental & Oriental Steam-
Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED
STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL
and

UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING
RAILROAD COMPANIES

AND

ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. *GAEILIC* will be despatched
from San Francisco via Yokohama, on FRIDAY, the 24th instant, 1880, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States, Mexico, Central and South America, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with
Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until
4 p.m. of the 23rd September. PARCEL
PACKAGES will be received at the Office
until 6 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages
should be marked to address in full; value
of same to be required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PAS-
SENGER TICKETS.

Concular Invoices to accompany Over-
land, Mexican, Central and South American
Cargo, should be sent to the Company's
Office addressed to the Collector of Cust-
oms, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or
Passage, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

CHAS. H. HASWELL, Jr.,
Agent, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, September 6, 1880. *se24*

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against FIRE to the extent to
\$40,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored
therein, at current local rates, subject to a
Discount of 20% on the Premium.

EDWARD BEART,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

Insurances.

LONDON & STAFFORDSHIRE FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,
EITHERWISE CALLED THE
STAFFORDSHIRE FIRE INSUR-
ANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to issue
POLICIES covering FIRE RISKS at
Current Rates.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, August 26, 1880.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

POSITION of the Company at the close of the
last financial year, the 30th April, 1880.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.00
CAPITAL PAID-UP.....\$800,000.00
RESERVE FUND.....\$ 425,000.00
BALANCE UNDIVIDED.....\$ 70,278.43

DIVIDEND PAID TO SHAREHOLDERS.....20% per annum.

SHAREHOLDERS.....20% on the amount of
their Contributions.

THE Company grants Policies on MARINE
Risks to all parts of the World, payable
at any of its Agencies.

Contributory Dividends are PAYABLE TO
ALL CONTRIBUTORS OF BUSINESS
WHETHER THEY ARE SHARE-
HOLDERS OR NOT.

B. GOLDSMITH,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, August 13, 1880. *se13*

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
of

His Majesty King George The First,
A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Corporation are
prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either
here in London or at the principal Ports
of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at
current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding
£5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, July 26, 1872.

YANGTZE INSURANCE
ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....\$1,400,000
PERMANENT RESERVE.....\$1,200,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....\$163,268

TOTAL CAPITAL AND AG-
GREGATIONS, 8th April, 1880.....\$1,613,268

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 10, *Deucalion*, British steamer, 1639, T. Purdy, Shanghai Sept. 3, and Foochow, 8, Ten and General—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Messrs RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH:

Messrs BARKING BROTHERS & Co.,
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,
68 and 69, Cornhill.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to all
parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12% for Interest
on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS
of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are
annually distributed among all Contributors
of Business in proportion to the Premium
paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, May 11, 1880. *se20*

NORTHERN BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY Royal Charter and
Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong,
are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to
the extent to \$100,000 on any Building or
on Merchandise in the name, at the
usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20
per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1876.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of
China and Japan, and at Singapore,
Saigon and Peiping.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance
granted at the rates of Premium current at
the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRE, Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above
Company, are prepared to grant In-
surance at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the MEM-
BERS of the HONGKONG YACHT
CLUB will be held at the H

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council of Hongkong was held this forenoon (Sept. 10), when the following members were present:—H. E. the Governor, Sir J. H. Pope Hennessy, President; the Hon. the Acting Colonial Secretary, F. Stewart, LL.D., the Hon. the Attorney General, E. L. O'Malley, the Hon. the Acting Treasurer, M. S. Tonnochy, and the following unofficial members:—Hon. P. Ryrie, Hon. W. Kewick, Hon. J. M. Price, Hon. Ng Choy.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.—THE GOVERNOR ON THE CITY HALL QUESTION.

To-day the discussion of the principle of the Appropriation Bill came on, Mr. Kewick criticising several omissions and other matters.

His Excellency replied at some length; but the whole report of these proceedings we are compelled to hold over to make room for the following speeches:—

His Excellency continued: There was one omission in the estimates which he thought had attracted the continued attention of the hon. member from this time, but of which he had said nothing in his remarks to-day. It was a small sum, only \$1,200. This was an omission in the estimates of this year about which the hon. member had not said a word to say. That was the usual vote of \$1,200 to pay the Curator of the Museum. Now the hon. member who had criticised the estimates was a practical man of business and a very useful member of this Council, and he had no doubt noted this omission and had good reason to allow it to pass without remark.

Mr Kewick pointed to the item "other miscellaneous services," in which he understood this item was included.

The Governor said the hon. member had been too long a member of this Council and was too shrewd a man of business not to miss this omission, which he told the Council he had gone into with some care, this vote of \$1,200 which appeared to provide for the services which he had seen in previous years it appeared, allowance to the City Hall for salary of Librarian and curator of the museum; it had always so appeared, and of course, his hon. friend had seen that it was omitted on the present occasion.

Mr Kewick said he had not observed the omission; his hon. friend His Excellency had called attention to it.

The Governor pointed out that the miscellaneous services were the same this year as last, and that they only came to the small figure of \$400. Perhaps, however, the hon. member thought the subject of the omission of this vote of \$1,200 not one of so great importance, not one of so great importance to call for his bringing it before the Governor in Council, when the estimates were before the Council; but his hon. friend had drawn his attention towards it, for his son, who was then present, had pointed out that this was not an omission, but an omission of \$1,200.

Mr Kewick asked the date of that letter. The Governor: Oct. 3rd, 1880.

Mr Kewick: And does it purport to come from the Committee?

The Governor: It is signed by Mr. Renie, who is a mere private memorandum by Mr. Renie, when

The Governor called the hon. member to order and stated that he could reply afterwards. It was no private memorandum. It was an official document, written on official paper—a public, an official letter; as much so as anything could be; laid up in the archives of the Colony as an agreement made between the Governor of the Colony on behalf of the Queen and the City Hall Committee. What was done on that letter? It is not being private letter, Sir Richard MacDonnell referred to it in Council. He stated that he had authorised certain instructions to the public funds, and the distinct understanding that it was to be open to all independent of class; he said he would never have given the grant out of the money of the rate-payers, but for the fact that there was a likelihood of a disturbance arising between the lower class of Chinese visiting the Museum and the upper class of Chinese. He (the Governor) must say that he considered that very unlikely. Sir Michael Hicks Beach considered it very unlikely. If the Chinese desired to go to the City Hall to look at dried snakes, why should they be prevented when they were allowed to resort to the Gardens, where they could watch the live snakes, or visit the Library, where they could get books with pictures of small size. Where was the distinction? Sir Richard MacDonnell and agreed to between him and the City Hall Committee. All these facts were material facts and were concealed from the public, though known to his hon. friend, who was Chairman, reported as making these remarks:—

"In connection with the Mhsong-fu you will have observed that a very serious misunderstanding exists between the Committee and the Executive, the Governor. The origin of the difference is shown in the first letter addressed to the City Hall Committee. That letter is unique in the way in which it assumes that the Committee had been informed by the Governor in matters connected with the City Hall. It is the first time that the Committee has been so addressed. In all previous communications, when we have had communication with the Governors of this Colony, we have received from them from the first to the last, and the last one is the exception, every support and assistance in making this public institution as useful to the community as possible."

Now, he observed this was a meeting of what he might call business men, all sensible men of business, and that was a statement to which they listened; and there was laid before them at the same time the various documents which the City Hall Committee put in their possession on this subject, and those who were present at the meeting went away with the impression that they had all the documents before them, or all that was in the power of the City Hall Committee to put before them, —that they had the fair materials before them for coming to a decision on the public which they were asked to make decision upon by the Committee. Now what was the result? He had an illustration in saying that there never was an instance in this Colony, in which a case was put before political partisans or men of business in which more serious omissions occurred, than the case which was supposed to be laid before the public in this report and its appendices. To begin with, not one word was said to the trust deed under which the grant of the City Hall property was held, there was not one word said as to the conditions of which His Majesty's Government gave the City Hall to the whole of the Community of this Colony; there was not one word said as to the clear and specific conditions Sir Richard MacDonnell laid down in his various minutes on the subject, these papers and writings being in the hands of the Committee and all these minutes being concealed from the public of the Colony. Now, suppose there was a meeting to go to the City Hall meeting, twenty or thirty men of business, bankers, leading merchants, brokers, etc., all these were men thoroughly understanding their own business arrangements; suppose they were told that they were to consider something in which all the conditions were to be carefully concealed from them, in which only portions of the correspondence were to be placed before them, would they as men of business consent to deal with such a case? When they learned, as they would now do to-day for the first time, the true facts of the case, would they not be surprised to find that there had been kept back from them, when they were asked to decide on this matter, the whole of the specific conditions on which this grant had been made by the Government, general conditions which had been violated by the Committee without the sanction or knowledge of the Executive. To begin with, the trust deed was not the first time his hon. friend had seen the deed. It had been before him as a member of the City Hall Committee. Two minutes of Sir Richard MacDonnell were all before him as a member of that Committee; they had been read by the Committee. Not one word of all this appeared in this publication of papers by the Committee, although they were all essential to the case. The deed purports to be made between His Majesty the Queen, on the one part, and Alex. Turpin,

John Macdonald and P. Ryrie, on the other part. His Excellency read through the deed, which set forth the right of the Governor in name of the Queen to give grants of land for their own use to private persons or to be held corporate or Trustees to the use of Her Majesty's subjects residing in the Colony or any of them. Now the grant so made by Sir Richard MacDonnell was not a private grant. It was made to Mr. Ryrie and others for a specific purpose, and here he might state that in accordance with the practice usual in such grants it was provided that the Trustees do not assign or mortgage any interest in the ground to cost at least \$10,000 and on payment of a sum of \$10,000 to the Trustee.

This building was to be erected to a sum of \$10,000 and on payment of a sum of \$10,000 to the Trustee.

Mr Kewick: Was that sent with the other papers?

The Governor said it was. It was C.S.O. 11th May, 1879. Some memo was sent as to City Hall expense, and Sir Richard's memo was:—"As the expenditure is regularly provided for in the estimates of the current year, we see no objection to the payment of the money to the Trustees." He therefore not only acted in accordance with the opinion of his legal adviser, but in accordance with the only precedent he had before him as to the payment of money by Government in respect of the City Hall. Messrs. Ryrie and Sackson were disposed to think that the Committee might abolish this invalid distinction of nationality, but there were three other gentlemen he understood who supported his hon. friend; they had attended this public meeting, at least some of them, and taken the same position there, and he had therefore no hesitation in using their names, Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Forbes, and Mr. Rutherford. He alluded to the meeting at which the resolution was debated by a majority of us, to confer with the Governor. A good deal had been said by the Governor and the Committee. He would read from Her Majesty's Instructions a passage which the Council would govern in spirit any action of this kind. With respect to the legislation of this Colony he was instructed that if any ordinance came before him for approval whereby persons subjects of Her Majesty who were not of European birth were made subject or liable to any disabilities or liabilities to which subjects of Her Majesty and the Queen's advisers regarded as of importance every Governor was precluded from sanctioning such an act as was required. The Royal Instructions gave a Governor immense powers, but for reasons which Her Majesty and the Queen's advisers regarded as of importance every Governor was precluded from sanctioning such an act as was required. The Royal Instructions were the chief guide of a Governor. Sir Richard MacDonnell as a Governor had no right to interfere with the Royal Instructions and gave effect to the spirit of the Royal Instructions. And now it is to be said that Mr. Hopkins and Mr. Forbes, and Mr. Rutherford were to teach the Governor of this Colony, on the all-important question of the relations between persons of European birth and those not of European birth? Were these men to upset the Library and Museum to be managed on liberal terms, and if so what are those terms? Were the Library and Museum to be free to every person of whatever nationality who was properly dressed and well behaved? If admission was not to be free and unrestricted, what terms or limitations were proposed? Mr. Ryrie and Mr. Ryrie answered this minute. They said that the whole arrangements had not yet been definitely settled, but there had never been any other idea than that the admission should be perfectly gratuitous, and that the Library and Museum should be open to all well-behaved and properly-dressed people.

Mr. Kewick asked the date of that letter. The Governor: Oct. 3rd, 1880.

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structures as to the person to whom the money was to be paid.

Mr Kewick: Was that sent with the other papers?

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Mr. Kewick asked the date of that letter. The Governor: Oct. 3rd, 1880.

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The Governor called the hon. member to order and stated that he could reply afterwards. It was no private memorandum. It was an official document, written on official paper—a public, an official letter; as much so as anything could be; laid up in the archives of the Colony as an agreement made between the Governor of the Colony on behalf of the Queen and the City Hall Committee. What was done on that letter? It is not being private letter, Sir Richard MacDonnell referred to it in Council. He stated that he had authorised certain instructions to the public funds, and the distinct understanding that it was to be open to all independent of class; he said he would never have given the grant out of the money of the rate-payers, but for the fact that there was a likelihood of a disturbance arising between the lower class of Chinese visiting the Museum and the upper class of Chinese. He (the Governor) must say that he considered that very unlikely. Sir Michael Hicks Beach considered it very unlikely. If the Chinese desired to go to the City Hall to look at dried snakes, why should they be prevented when they were allowed to resort to the Gardens, where they could watch the live snakes, or visit the Library, where they could get books with pictures of small size. Where was the distinction? Sir Richard MacDonnell and agreed to between him and the City Hall Committee. All these facts were material facts and were concealed from the public, though known to his hon. friend, who was Chairman, reported as making these remarks:—

"In connection with the Mhsong-fu you will have observed that a very serious misunderstanding exists between the Committee and the Executive, the Governor. The origin of the difference is shown in the first letter addressed to the City Hall Committee. That letter is unique in the way in which it assumes that the Committee had been informed by the Governor in matters connected with the City Hall. It is the first time that the Committee has been so addressed. In all previous communications, when we have had communication with the Governors of this Colony, we have received from them from the first to the last, and the last one is the exception, every support and assistance in making this public institution as useful to the community as possible."

Now, he observed this was a meeting of what he might call business men, all sensible men of business, and that was a statement to which they listened; and there was laid before them at the same time the various documents which the City Hall Committee put in their possession on this subject, and those who were present at the meeting went away with the impression that they had all the documents before them, or all that was in the power of the City Hall Committee to put before them, —that they had the fair materials before them for coming to a decision on the public which they were asked to make decision upon by the Committee. Now what was the result? He had an illustration in saying that there never was an instance in this Colony, in which a case was put before political partisans or men of business in which more serious omissions occurred, than the case which was supposed to be laid before the public in this report and its appendices. To begin with, not one word was said to the trust deed under which the grant of the City Hall property was held, there was not one word said as to the conditions of which His Majesty's Government gave the City Hall to the whole of the Community of this Colony; there was not one word said as to the clear and specific conditions Sir Richard MacDonnell laid down in his various minutes on the subject, these papers and writings being in the hands of the Committee and all these minutes being concealed from the public of the Colony. Now, suppose there was a meeting to go to the City Hall meeting, twenty or thirty men of business, bankers, leading merchants, brokers, etc., all these were men thoroughly understanding their own business arrangements; suppose they were told that they were to consider something in which all the conditions were to be carefully concealed from them, in which only portions of the correspondence were to be placed before them, would they as men of business consent to deal with such a case? When they learned, as they would now do to-day for the first time, the true facts of the case, would they not be surprised to find that there had been kept back from them, when they were asked to decide on this matter, the whole of the specific conditions on which this grant had been made by the Government, general conditions which had been violated by the Committee without the sanction or knowledge of the Executive. To begin with, the trust deed was not the first time his hon. friend had seen the deed. It had been before him as a member of the City Hall Committee. Two minutes of Sir Richard MacDonnell were all before him as a member of that Committee; they had been read by the Committee. Not one word of all this appeared in this publication of papers by the Committee, although they were all essential to the case. The deed purports to be made between His Majesty the Queen, on the one part, and Alex. Turpin,

structures as to the person to whom the money was to be paid.

Mr Kewick: Was that sent with the other papers?

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THE CHINA MAIL.

[No. 6357.—SEPTEMBER 10, 1880.]

Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries* on *China* and *Japan*, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

The *China Review*, or *Notes and Queries on the Far East*, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$5.00 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected from the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago, and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a resume in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Queries are classified together as "Notes" (hard references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes, or Queries), or as those queries which though requiring for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The *China Review* for July and August, 1875, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a sixty-paged, bi-monthly, report of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Address *China Review*, Hongkong.—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.).

Trübner's Oriental Record contains the following notice of the *China Review*:—¹ "This is the first of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as in some respects a continuation of *Notes and Queries on China and Japan*, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Calcutta Review*. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided, most desirable; the contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs Corps, and the missionary body, all of whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now astutely cultivated, and who are generally represented in the first number of the *Review* by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's *She King*, by the Rev. E. J. Eitel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connexion with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese post-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. O. Brown, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of the *Review* to China and the Far East, which will be a useful feature of the *Review*, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at Four Dollars per annum delivered in Hongkong, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents including postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the guarantees and securities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing.

The projectors, basing their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan, from Australia, Singapore, Penang, Saigon, and other ports frequented by the Chinese, consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-obstructive in tone—in almost limitless. It is on the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest, while on the other deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorials, with Local, Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the above may be sent to:

GEO. MURRAY BAIN,
China Mail Office.

FREDERIC ALGAR,
COLONIAL NEWSPAPER & COMMIS-
SION AGENT,
11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street,
LONDON.

The Colonial Press supplied with News, Paper, Books, Types, Ink, Presses, Paper, Correspondence, Letters, and any European Goods on London terms.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Colonial Newspapers received at the office are regularly laid for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.

Visitors' Column.

We have instituted as an experiment a *Visitors' Column*, which we trust will prove successful, and be found useful. To it will be relegated from time to time such items of information, lists, tables and other intelligence as is considered likely to prove valuable to persons passing through the City, and in connection with which we have opened a *SELECT HOTEL AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY*, applications for enrolment into which we are now ready to receive.

List of Public Buildings.

Government House, North of Public Gardens, City Hall, Library (8,000 volumes) and Museum,—Free. Public Gardens, a beautifully picturesque retreat and of great interest. The Clock Tower, Queen's Road Central, in a line with Pedder's Wharf. General Post Office, Hongkong Club, German Club, Supreme Court, &c., within a stone's-throw.

Lustiano Club and Library, Shelley St. Government Offices, the Secretariat, &c., near the Public Gardens.

St. John's Cathedral (Anglican), above the Parade Ground.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Wellington Street.

Union Church, Elgin Street.

St. Peter's Seamen's Church, West Point.

St. Joseph's (R.C.) Church, Garden Road, near Kennedy Road.

Temperance Hall, specially adapted for the boxing men, Queen's Road East.

Spiers' House, West Point.

E. E. A. and China Telegraph Co., and the Great Northern Telegraph Co., Marine House, Queen's Road.

Masonic Hall, Zetland Street.

Victoria Recreation Club—Bath-house and Boat-house, &c.,—Praya, beyond the Cricket Ground, beside the City Hall.

The Barracks and Naval and Military Store Departments lie to the eastward, and cover a large area.

Stores, Books, &c.

General Outfitter, Hosier, Tailor, &c.—T. N. D'Isco, 45 and 47 Queen's Road, by special appointment to H.E. the Governor.

Chronometers, Watches, Jewellery, Maps and Charts.—G. FALCONER & CO., Queen's Road Central.

American and English Stores, Books, and specially selected Cigars.—MAC-WEEN, FRICKEL & CO.

American Newspapers and cheap Reprints, &c., choice Tobacco and Cigars.—MOOKE'S VARIETY STORE, 42, Queen's Road.

Watches, Jewellery, Charts, Binoculars, Optical Instruments, Mordan's Pencil-cases, &c.—JOHN NOBLE, agent for Negretti & Zambra.

Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Ammunition, and Sportsman's Requisites of all descriptions.—W.M. SCHMIDT & CO., Gunmakers, Eastern House of Beaconsfield Arcade.

Chair and Boat Hire.

LEGALISED TARIFFE OF FEES FOR CHAIRS, CHAIR BEARERS, AND BOATS, IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

Chairs and Ordinary Pullaway Boats. Half hour, ... 10 cts. Hour, ... 20 cts. Three hours, ... 50 cts. Six hours, ... 70 cts. Day (from 6 to 6), One Dollar.

To VICTORIA PEAK. Single Trip.

Four Coolies, \$1.00 Three Coolies, 85 Two Coolies, 70

Return (direct or by Puk-foo-tum).

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The Return Fare embraces a trip of not more than three hours.

For every hour or part of an hour above three hours, each Coolie will be entitled to an additional payment of 5 cents.

Day Trip, ... \$0.75 each Coolie. (2 hours) \$0.60 each Coolie.

Licensed Bearers (each).

Hour, 10 cents.

Half day, 35 cents.

Day, 50 cents.

BOAT AND COOLIE HIRE.

BOATS.

1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 piculs, per Load, ... \$3.00

1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 piculs, per Day, ... 2.00

2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600 piculs, per Day, ... 1.50

2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600 piculs, per Load, ... 1.75

3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kan Boat of 600 piculs, per Load, ... 1.00

3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kan Boat of 600 piculs, per Day, ... 1.00

3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kan Boat of 600 piculs, Half Day, ... 50

Sampan, 10 cents.

or Pullaway Boat, Half Day, ... 1.00

One Hour, 50

Half an Hour, 10 cents extra.

Nothing in this Scale prevents private agreements.

FREIGHT COOLIES.

Scale of Fives for Street Coolies.

One Day, \$1.00

One Hour, 20

One Quarter, 5

Half Hour, 5

Nothing in the above Scale to affect private agreements.

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised June 23, 1880.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half-ounce, for Books and Patterns, per four ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, triple, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets or papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together, nor one bound with anything whatever except the book itself. Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, as the book is paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though written by hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied manifest, &c. The charge on them is the same as for books, but, whatever the weight of a pack containing any partially written paper, it will not be charged less than 6 cents.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 5 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

N.R. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, all N. America, Mexico, Salvador, Chile, Brazil, Peru, Venezuela, the Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guyana, Honduras, Bermuda, Labrador, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are the Australasian Group.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—

Letters, ... 10 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

Post Cards, ... 8 cents each.

Registration, ... 10 cents.

Newspapers, ... 2 cents each.

Books, Patterns and Comm. Papers, ... 2 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Hawaiian Kingdom:—

Letters, ... 10

Registration, ... None.

Newspapers, ... 5*

Books and Patterns, ... 5*

West Indies (Non-Union), Bolivia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, New Granada, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Fiji, the Torres Straits, Letters, 12; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 4.

China, 10 cents.

Japan, 10 cents.

Macau, 10 cents.

China, (S.E.), 10 cents.

Japan, (S.E.), 10 cents.

China, (S.E.),